

the Florida Indians for their homeland was \$221,000. This amounted to three-fourth of a cent per acre.<sup>18</sup> In addition, the Indians were consigned to reservations, and white soldiers and forts were provided to keep them there. During the summer when DuVal was settling within the Spanish fort on Houston's Hill, Neamatla, who had signed the Moultrie Greek Treaty much against his will, began stirring his braves to resist the whites moving into his beloved Tallahassee country, treaty or no. Immediately the plucky little governor, trailed only by a lone interpreter, rode into Neamatla's village and delivered a stern and threatening speech to the amazed chief and his 300 hostile braves. DuVal ended by demanding that Neamatla and his men come to a meeting at St. Marks on the 26th of July to settle the issue once and for all. DuVal's daring paid off. At the appointed meeting the governor destroyed Neamatla's influence by deposing him and naming cooperative Tuckose Emathla, or John Hicks as he was known to the whites, as chief of all of the Indians west of the Suwannee River.

During the late summer and early fall more settlers and officials began arriving and throwing up temporary shelters on the forest-crowded, stumped-filled clearings where a territorial capital was fast taking shape. Among these first arrivals was Colonel Robert Butler, Andrew Jackson's old military aide and close friend from Tennessee. President Monroe had appointed Butler to the lucrative position of surveyor general for the Territory of Florida. The colonel had his surveyor's office built on or near the site of the present Supreme Court building. He then set about organizing the survey of the town. In the absence of DuVal, who was in St. Marks about his Indian business, Col. George Walton, territorial secretary and acting governor, chose the exact location for the first quarter section that was to be called Tallahassee.<sup>19</sup> This, incidentally, was to be the point from which all future surveys in Florida were to be taken. The original city was confined to one-fourth of a square mile. Completely surrounding this one-fourth square mile was a 200-foot cleared strip. Tradition has it that this cleared area was a sort of insurance against a surprise attack by the Indians from any direction. A striking present-day reminder of this old border is Park Avenue, a divided street with a park in the middle. This used to be called McCarty, or, more commonly, the "200-Foot Street."

During the fall and winter of 1824 the Legislative Council moved into the temporary two-story log cabin capitol. On December 11 the Council officially christened the village "Tallahassee," although it was not incorporated for another year.<sup>20</sup> At that time the Council also made provision for building a permanent capitol to replace their rude meeting house. The money for the building, the Tallahassee Fund, was to be raised from the sale of lots within the city. The new capitol was not begun for another two years and the alleged graft and corruption surrounding the Tallahassee Fund was good political conversation and ammunition for years after the fund had ceased to exist.<sup>21</sup> DuVal in his opening message to the Legislative Council had presented three plans of his own design for the capitol, one of which was apparently accepted by the council members.<sup>22</sup> DuVal's plan located the town about the Capitol Square. Diagonally opposite to the northwest, northeast, southeast, and southwest corners were public parks or squares—Wayne, Washington, Green, and Jackson. The two main north-south streets that flanked Capitol Square on the east and west were named for President James Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, who held office when Florida became a territory in 1821. Pensacola and St. Augustine, the two main east-west streets that flanked Capitol Square on the north and south, were named for the two largest towns in the territory. Bronough was named after James C. Bronough, Andrew Jackson's personal army surgeon and first president of the Council, who had died of yellow fever during its first meeting in Pensacola. Both Gen. Edmund P. Gaines and James Gadsden, who had served with Jackson, were also honored with street names. Clinton may have been in honor of New York statesman Dewitt Clinton or after George Clinton, vice president for both Jefferson and Madison. McCarty, or 200-Foot Street, the northern boundary of the city, was named for William W. McCarty, the second secretary of the territory. The eastern boundary was the prime meridian line, the southern boundary, the base line, but in those days they had no names. The western boundary, Bolivar, honored that South American liberator; the name now has been corrupted to "Boulevard."

The man who actually staked out the streets, lots and squares of old Tallahassee according to DuVal's plans was a surveyor named Benjamin F. Tennille. When Tennille had finished his work there were 322 lots, all of which were to be sold to raise